

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898.

NUMBER 5

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

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The Brazilian Government;
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio de Janeiro on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

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Ballast supplied to ships.

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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

Cable Address:—AQUA-RIO.

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REPRESENTATIVE FOR
POOK & CO., Rio Grande do Sul [Havana Cigars]
BAVARIA BEER from the
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.
Price: 12\$000 per Dozen without bottles.

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CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'s SHIPS ETC., ETC.
Provision Merchant,
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

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Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

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BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

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PHILADELPHIA, PENN.**

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.
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Every description of Freight Cars
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars in general use on passenger cars.
The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.
For further information apply to their sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.
58, Primeiro de Março,
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Receives Consignments
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78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
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Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Law of the State of New York, 1851.

Reorganized 1878.

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BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
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Special papers manufactured exclusively for
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Port, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

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MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism in its legitimate forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel-troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *enrages*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is the only alkaline draught that tones up dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs. 1500 per bottle.

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LIPTON'S Teas,
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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,
The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 29 A, Rua de S. Pedro.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

[February 1st, 1898.]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rue General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an insurance policy for the Atelchon Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,584,560 (£6,320,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$69,100,00 £35,290.

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block & Co.

No. 115, Rue da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £ 500,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rue General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds £8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co., agents.

No. 8, Rue da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500

Reserve fund £70,555

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rue 1^o de Março—2nd floor.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £,128,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rue 1^o de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rue 1^o de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Deposits in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in Stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edificio da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rue Gen. Camara.

Dagob: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box. 774.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital	£ 1,500,000
Capital paid up	200,000
Reserve fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rue 1^o de Março

Draws on Head Office and the following branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALLEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
Buenos Ayres, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Maillet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Bierenburg, Gussler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GRENADA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 10.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 85.)

Draws on:

Germany.....	Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
	Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg
	M. A. von Rothschild Sohne, Frankfurt a M.

England.....	London Banking Company Limited, London.
	London Bank of London, Limited, London.
	Wm. Brant's Sons & Co., London.

France.....	Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Sicame & Co., Paris, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, De Neuville & Co., Paris.
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Portugal....	Banco, Lisbon & Açores and corresp. and corespondents.
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and many other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Accepts orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krahl-Petersen,

Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 27th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital	£ 1,500,000
Realized do	" 900,000
Reserve fund	" 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWNS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banque de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital	£ 1,000,000
Capital paid up	200,000
Reserve fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Branches at:

S. PAULO, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO.

BURNOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Recuberry Gassler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roritz & Co., ITALY.

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y., A.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Office in Rio de Janeiro: 78, Rue da Quitanda

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

(Head Office) No 9, rue Laffitte, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Banque Générale pour l'Amérique du Sud, Comptoir National pour le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branch in France.

Lazard Frères & Cie, Paris.

Tribunal Bank of London, Limited, London and North Bank, Limited, Bar's Bank, Limited, Lazarus Brothers & Co., J. Henry Schröder & Co., Kietwartz Sons & Co., A. Küller & Sons.

Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents.

Barclay Bank, Dresden, and correspondents.

GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Schröder, Grinber & Co, Hamburg, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Hamburg, L. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg.

The Bank has Correspondents in the United States of America, all European cities, and is prepared to transact business of every description.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:

Without notice 2%.

3 months 4%.

6 " 5%.

12 " 6%.

Directors Ad Interit:

John Fol,

Albert Cabaret.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for Rs300, ½ dozen boxes for Rs600 and One dozen boxes for Rs300.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rue de S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—There was a report current in Buenos Aires that the state of Rio Grande do Sul would declare herself independent on the 23rd ult.

—There were 534 births, 88 marriages and 142 deaths in Montevideo during the month of December. Of the births, 93 were illegitimate. The population was estimated at 249,639.

—The number of persons who arrived in this country by water during the year 1897 was 130,626, of whom 105,145 were immigrants. The proportion of the latter who arrived in ocean steamers was 72,978. The number of passenger steamers that arrived was 327. From Italy came 35,745 of the immigrants from Spain 30,059 from Brazil 1,677 and from France 7,813, but a large proportion of those who arrived from Brazil were Italians; the total number of that nationality was 44,678. The number who entered the immigrant's hotel was 27,593, and 24,653 were sent by the national office of work to the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Mendoza and Córdoba.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The vexed question of national versus provincial jurisdiction over the railway companies is again to the fore by the government of the province of Buenos Aires having imposed a fine of \$100 on the Central Argentine Railway Company for not having sent in the plans for the new station at the Tigre. The nation has stated that this railway comes under its jurisdiction and has ordered it to build a new station on a site different from that on which the province ordered the building to be erected. Another case that has lately arisen is in connection with the Rosario Railway Company, which was ordered by the province to open a level crossing at San Pedro station, and which the national authorities had compelled the company that it need not do. The province has now ordered the work to be done by force. It is certainly deplorable to the country to have all these bickerings going on between the authorities, and, unfortunately, it is the companies which suffer in the end; but we are pleased to note that a decree has been promulgated, to take effect from the first of February, by which all the midways which are interprovincial or which start from the federal capital are placed solely under national jurisdiction, once and for all.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Since writing «Notes and Comments» for our last issue, wherein we mentioned that the national book-keeping of the republic of Bolivia seems to be very much in arrears, judging from an official report of last year, we have been favored with a copy of the last report of the minister of finance, and we are glad to be able to state that the system of book-keeping has been greatly improved during the present administration. We find that a full account of the revenue and expenditure of 1896 was presented to congress in August last. This document shows that the national revenue (exclusive of provincial budgets) amounted to \$5,266,512.79 (Bolivian dollars), and the expenditure to \$5,086,014.65, leaving an available balance of \$177,528.14. The only recognized foreign debt is due to Chilian creditors as a result of the treaty of truce with Chile, which, in accordance with the said treaty, is being paid with 40 per cent. of the proceeds of the custom-house of Acrea. The internal floating debt has been reduced in the comparatively small sum of \$1,103,154.34, which is due to the local banks. The old accumulated internal debt, entered in the books of the public credit from the time of the war of independence until recent date, adds up the sum of \$3,707,511.20, but there is no direct liability of the government in respect to it, and its eventual payment will depend on special resolutions to be taken by congress.—*South American Journal*, January 1.

—The book written by Dr. Francisco P. Moreno which has caused so much commotion in the Chilian press is the first part of a report of the observations made by Dr. Moreno and his staff of engineers, geologists, and naturalists who, on behalf of the La Plata museum, visited the Andes regions of the Argentine republic in 1896. As we have previously said we think it is to be regretted that this article should have been thrown into the international arena at a time when the work of demarcation was proceeding peacefully, the people of both countries being satisfied that any difficulties which might arise during the operation should be settled under the arbitration convention. The withholding of the book from publication for a year or two would have been judicious seeing that Dr. Moreno is at the head of the demarcation commission, and his arguments in favour of any particular mode of tracing the boundary should have been reserved for his official use in that capacity. It is contended that the Chilians have no right to complain of the publication of his opinions by Dr. Moreno, because his Chilian colleague in the work of demarcation did the same thing a few years ago, but it will be remembered that the Argentine newspapers raged furiously in consequence of that publication and brought the two nations to the verge of war and therefore they cannot consistently defend the act of Dr. Moreno in publishing his book while he occupies his responsible post. Moreover, the situation has changed, the question of the line of *divortium aquarum* or of the highest peaks was thoroughly thrashed out two years ago and a convention was signed which it was supposed would lead to the final settlement of this long-pending dispute without further risk of war.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 8:30 p.m., returning leaves São Paulo at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Numerous steiners weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambi and Lembary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Julz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouru Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line. LEMBARY (NO VESTRO) of that railway intermediate train leaves at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Euter Rios.

Bellio Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carreiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p.m. and 11:40 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Buses leave the Praia at 4 p.m. daily, except Sunday and holidays, to connect with railway at Maná. Passenger train leaves São Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. on all land route passengers should take the suburban train, which connects with the bus at 6:25 a.m. and 4:20 p.m. to connect with Petropolis by bus.

Returning from Petropolis, the busses train leaves at 7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the bus leaves at 11:40 a.m.—trains leave at 6 a.m. and 3:15 p.m.

On Sundays the express train leaves the Praia at 7 a.m., and, returning, the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Buses leave the Praia das Marulas at 6 a.m. daily, and at 1 p.m. to connect with the 1:45 p.m. train to São Paulo at Santo Amaro da Marula. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:35 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marula at 3:15 p.m. (buses leave Rio at 2:30 p.m.), and returning leaves Praia at 6:40 a.m.

Cricóca:

Regular trains, week days, leave at 11:30 a.m. via Velho Laranjeiras, at sand 11 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., returning the summid at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m., and 1, 4:30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: 1:45 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.; 11 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. and descending 8:30 a.m. via Vila Maria, 1:15, 2:15, 4:30, 6:30 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursion half hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travelers will oblige by notifying Editors of any changes in the foregoing tables that may be experienced and which are not otherwise announced have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION—Petropolis. E. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 99 Rua 1^o de Maio. JOHN T. LEWIS, Vice Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFFE, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH—Rua Evaristo da Veiga Moura, next to the church of Santa Anna. Holy communion after morning service on Sunday the month and at 9 a.m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season revering to Holden, baptism after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

IRVINE CRAVENSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA LUTERANA—Rua Largo do Jardim, No. 12—Divine service in Portuguese on Sunday at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 3 p.m.; Gospel preaching at 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDECKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and on Thursdays. ALVARO R. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rue Peixoto, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH—No. 25, Rua de São Luiz. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. W. B. HAGY, Pastor.

Calxa 352.

IGREJA PRESBITERIANA DO RIAUCHURO—No. 214, Rua D. Adelina Neto, Rio das Ondas. Services, 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Sundays, Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Freseck Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office 78, Rio General Camera. Consulting hours from 12 to 1 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to Prof. L. MARCIANO, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 93.

Dr. Hauburg, Physician and acupuncturist. Residence: Rua 1^o de Maio 19. Consulting hours from 10 to 1 p.m.

Dr. Brieser, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 12.

Miscellaneous

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—No. 20 Rua d'Ajuda—R. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLICAL SOCIETY'S AGENCY—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 10. On sale, the Holy Scripture in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ-ING ROOM, 31, Rua Gonçalo Dias—Open from 9 to 6 p.m.—For terms apply to Librarian.

RIO SHAMAN'S MISSION—Religious Reading Room, Rua da Imperatriz, 31—Rev. W. J. LUMBY. Missionary books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-over clothing, will be graciously received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelária.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, and Rua da Boa Vista, from 9 to 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Secretary, George Moore; from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Mr. Nicolau A. Rodrigues; President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

"A CARBONICA."

L. E. Chatenay, Proprietors.

Manufacturers of

MINERAL WATERS.

Soda Water,

Quinine Tonics,

Ginger Ale,

Lemonade,

Fruit Champagne,

Seltzer Water

Gas Waters,

etc. etc.

The water used is Doubly Filtered, and

everything is strictly guaranteed.

The quantity of the water is guaranteed equal to those imported from Europe.

Every description of mineral waters can be supplied;

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

On Thursday the *Jornal do Brasil* published an item giving its reasons for supposing that between the government and Messrs. Rothschild & Son there had been exchanged telegrams relating to the government's alleged desire to obtain a new exchange rate (*novo tipo cambial*) for its payments in Europe. That journal asserted that no agreement had been reached.

The same number of the *Jornal do Brasil* contained an account of an interview between one of its reporters and Dr. Ubaldino do Amaral, prefect of the federal district. The latter is reported to have said that the municipal government of this city is a "house in ruins," and that up to the present he has had nothing to plan for the future, being forced to devote his whole energy to the work of obtaining means for meeting immediate and pressing demands. The municipal debt absorbs 3,000,000\$ per annum, and there are 2,000 employees whose salaries have to be paid. The prefect is represented to have stated that he recently paid 400,000\$ in gold on account of the municipal debt and that to some of its employes the municipal government owes arrears of pay extending to last May. He has tried to pay them up to October and in the month of February he hopes to be able with considerable effort, to give them another month's pay.

In that case, remarked the reporter, suspension of payment is inevitable both for the general and the municipal government?

To this the prefect is reported to have answered: "Why do you not take the lead?"

The prefect is said to have answered that the initiative belongs to the general government.

Commenting on the foregoing the *Jornal do Brasil*, on the following day contradicted the report of the alleged telegraphic correspondence between the government and Messrs. Rothschild & Son. In regard to the statements attributed to the prefect, it says that the latter's meaning was perhaps misunderstood.

The *Gazeta de Notícias* asserts that the result of the interview produced great alarm and just indignation among those who have governmental responsibility. It professes to see no signs of any intention of suspending payment, adding that on the contrary everything contributes to induce belief that there is not a shadow of truth in the report of intended suspension. It moreover claims to have been assured that the report is false and that in the account of the interview the prefect's statements are not accurately reported.

On Saturday an evening paper, the *Gazeta do Brasil*, claimed to have had also an interview with the prefect, who made no positive denial of the statements attributed to him, but merely remarked that he could not be responsible for the interpretation which any one chooses to give to his words.

From *New York Times*, December 26.

THE COMMERCE OF CHILE.

The department of commercial statistics of the republic of Chile has recently issued its report for the year 1896. It deals entirely with statistics of imports and exports and of the internal movement of commerce.

It is usual to think of Chile as a narrow strip of almost arid land resting on the precipitous slope of the Andes, with few ports and little commerce. This report, however, gives statistics from fifteen greater and forty-eight lesser ports. Eleven of the lesser ports are set down as tributary to Valparaiso and eight as tributary to Antofagasta.

There was a falling off in general commerce last year, despite the rapid internal development of the republic. In 1895 international commerce amounted to \$160,101,230 and internal commerce to \$210,085,442. In 1896 internal commerce was \$146,665,229 and international commerce was \$174,766,231. These figures show a fall-off of \$13,278,001 in international or foreign trade and \$35,319,204 in domestic trade. The decrease in foreign commerce was entirely in imports, as there was an increase of \$2,114,171 over 1895. Valparaiso is the chief port for imports and Iquique for exports.

Great Britain, of course, figures most prominently in all Chile's foreign commerce. In cotton manufactures Great Britain sent to Chile in 1895 \$6,160,396; Germany sent \$1,863,952; the United States \$24,459, and France \$197,402. These imports fell off, however, from Great Britain, while they were more than doubled in the case of this country, having increased from \$128,557 in 1895. The trade with this country shows in every department a steady growth, greater even than that with Germany.

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O DESPOTISMO NA PONTA!

Looking back on the general trend of events during the past century—I need scarcely say I do not speak exclusively from personal recollection—one notices that the chief occupation of what seems the more important portion of the human race, during its course, has been that of endeavoring to discover a new form of government, which shall be perfect from the points of view of both rulers and ruled. We are still at it, with our lords and masters, our supreme courts, senators, sovereigns, kings, emperors, councils, dukes, deputies, dictators and D. fools, and are apparently nearly as far from a satisfactory solution as ever.

In view of the sallying and marching, the drum beating and table thumping, spread-eagles of our much beloved republican systems, it is curious to note that the two nations—one heterogeneous and semi-barbarous, the other highly cultured, intelligent and homogeneous—which appear to possess at this moment the greatest power and influence, in shaping the destinies of mankind, are governed by absolute despots of the firm old crustled, medieval, military sort.

One charming characteristic of republics seems to be that they all hate one another like poison. Liberty and Equality apparently breed nothing but mutual aversion, and Freedom fosters distrust.

For example, the United States showing a disposition to extend a motherly protection to the South American republics, was promptly given to understand by the latter that they were not buying any Greek «gee-gees» at present, and she might keep her protection to cool her custom-house. Brazil hates Argentina, Argentina loathes Chile, Chile is always sinking her lily-white fist at Peru; and so they go on, right up and down a gauntlet in which every note is out of tune with all the rest. What is the reason? Is it to be found in the fact that Liberty is a woman, and all the republican figures are females?

As for the constitutional monarchies, they meet with the fate of all compromises. In trying to please everybody they please nobody, and the more they prosper the more they are hated by both extremists.

Now contrast with this the delightful harmony with which despotic governments conduct their affairs. Where could you arrange a triple alliance of republics like that of the three despotic emperors? Was it not a lesson to us all to note how those warty gentlemen went on dining together year after year, in perfect harmony, getting photographic hand in hand, hugging and specifying, holding reviews and sham fights, and swearing black and blue that if they only got their own way they would allow all the world to be happy and comfortable? Instead of hating, did not every one feel much obliged to them for their kindness and condescension?

Despotism is a law of Nature. You can no more abolish it than you can abolish slavery. Republicanism is only monarchical reduced to the point of absurdity.

When Equality Jack bellows and raves, votes and fights, for what he calls a republic, he only means that he cannot tolerate the idea of another man being a king, while he himself is a subject. Reverse the proposition, and you will find that he has no objection whatever to becoming an absolute monarch in his own person. He wants to be a king; that, and not any equality *enrōe* is what he is after; but, since he cannot obtain the chance of kinging it over other people, he is fain to content himself with becoming a king in a humble way, like the nigger in the «Bab's ballad» and having nominal dominion over himself. Be not deceived. Republicanism is nothing better than a change ring on the old pearl; a mere shuffle of cards in which every knave expects to come out as a right bower.

Anarchism, which is republicanism in its turn reduced to an outrageous absurdity, would, were it possible for it to exist at all, be hell on earth. For what pleasure could there be for the average man in a state of things where he could find no one to look down upon? Does not one of the chief pleasures of being rich lie in the knowledge that others are poor and miserable? Nature exacts or imposes, that every society, like every ape, shall have a head and a tail. Israel clamored for a king, Israel, to-day, is curiously enough, the only important nation which has not got a king of some kind; and we know what sort of a time the Israelites, in spite of all their wealth and ability, are now having in republican France, and despotic Germany.

Republicanism, anarchism, monarchical, despotic average «patriotism» are only various forms of the one eternal and unchanging ism, which is Egism, with a big, big E. When the average patriotic bore writes you with talk about a parti-colored rag which he calls his «flag» and his country, you know of course he is only taking an indirect way of bragging about himself; still the republican patriotic snob is naturally even more blatant and generally obnoxious than his monarchial fellow, for the reason that his brag refers to himself alone, while the latter is bound to some extent to extol the virtues of his monarch as well. Not, however, that in point of tediousness there is a pin to choose between them. The wise man will bear with them, however, reflecting that the bores are only obeying a law of nature made for their protection; and that were it not for race hatred, patriotism, family pride, and other forms of egotism, the human family would soon be

extinct; which, it is understood, would be a great misfortune.

To return to our superior despotsisms. Take the case of the Chinese business. Nations having anything to lose, and not being in the Chinese «swing», appear to be hoping that jealousies may arise between Russia and Germany in connection with their new Eastern enterprise; that, in short, the two—what shall I call them?—Holy Crusaders may fall out and fight over their plunder; or that the Chinese millions may wake up to their danger, rise on their invaders, and destroy them. Knocking down a four hundred million Chinaman with his mailed fist «mag'nt» it is thought prove a task to which even a Prussian prince would prove unequal. «Nothing», says the London *Spectator*, «is so powerful as water till it gets in motion.» But the Chinese millions cannot have either arms, discipline, or any proper understanding of what is going on; and in case of need, European flying columns, perfectly armed and drilled, might play the part the Free Companies did in the time of Charles V., carrying fire and sword, rapine and ruin, all over the Yellow Empire, till the yellow dragon had been extinguished, and the new Evangel proper preached to all the pig-tailed heathen. Why should not the missionary powers go on as they have begun?

If it comes to supposing, why not suppose that Russia and Germany harmoniously carry out their designs, and that both agree as comfortably over their old China in the present, as they have in the past? We can suppose, too, that within a short time the Emperor of Austria may die, his empire split up, and its 16,000,000 Germans carry out what they have already threatened, and join their kinsmen under the Kaiser Wilhelm.

I say despotism is in the ascendent, at present.

Even the Sultan of Turkey—the «Sick Man»—has rallied in a wonderful manner;

and as for the Mikado—who laughs at the Mikado now?

Might makes Right to-day more than ever it did; consequently the strongest wins the best, right to everything it wants.

England, with a strong fleet and a weak army, would be only partially right in claiming to be let into the Chinese «swing». If she had a powerful army also, she would be quite right.

Under a despotic régime she would have conscription, and therefore be entitled to knock people down with her mailed fist; if they declined to part with their property quietly;

for a despotic king would soon break up the robbery of gentlemanly jobbers who, in the most delicate and faultlessly honorable manner in the world, have «nobbled» the army revenues and patronage, giving the nation a hundred and odd thousand well dressed and gallant young soldiers, and a few half drilled militia, in exchange for a yearly sum amounting to two-thirds the cost of the entire German army with its reserves, say, in all, about 3,000 millions of men.

With conscription, plus despotism, the British Foreign Office would have a policy of its own. But here constitutionalism comes in, and the B. F. O. has to wait, hat in hand, to hear the wise opinion of the British voter.

According to the newspapers, the United States recognises that their interests in China are «enormous», and they highly approve the British action in intimating that no power can be allowed to close any Chinese ports to the commerce of the world. Nevertheless, according to the Washington correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*, it is said in the imperial circles in that city, that in case of a conflict between France, Russia, and Germany on the one hand, and England on the other, America's attitude would be «passive and indifferent», and England «would find herself entirely isolated, unless she formed an alliance with Japan». To be sure it is one thing to write «bumpkins» letters to a good tempered kinsman, and quite another to send a hostile cartel to a fighting foreigner. An American emperor, if one can imagine such a being, would have no German-Irish electorate to consider, and would probably draw the sword, if necessary, in defence of his enormous interests, without consulting anybody.

But of all the figures cut by the various nations at the present juncture, that of republican France is the most diverting. Just one hundred years ago she was wading up to the knees in blood, shrieking «death to all despots!» and singing:

«Liberté, Liberté, chérie,
Combats avec tes défenseurs!»

and

«Que les tyans expirants
Voient votre triomphe et notre gloire!
Aux armes! etc.

And today France cannot move a step without the permission of despotic Russia. France has apparently forgotten all about the Marseillaise, forgotten Alsace and Lorraine, forgotten «Liberté, Liberté, chérie», forgotten everything worth remembering, and run away to China with the Russian naval officer she kissed in the streets of Paris. May she be happy! But should her sailor boy prove inconsistent, and cast off his too impulsive mistress, we may yet, perhaps, live to see her tramping round with a distinguished foreigner who blows his own charlotte in the middle of a German band!»

I say «Viva o despotismo!» The Phrygian cap is a fool's cap, and Purple's the only wear-

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, Jan. 28, 1898.

COFFEE NOTES

The London correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* telegraphed on the 27th ult. that coffee had sensibly declined at Havre, and that the decline is attributed to a telegram from Messrs. Holworthy, Ellis & Co., denying the reports of a smaller crop and asserting there had been no drought in S. Paulo.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The governor of Matto Grosso has resigned.

The clerk of one of the S. Paulo courts has been indicted for malfeasance.

It is stated that the crews of the vessels composing the flotilla at Manaus have not been paid for two months.

A new theatre seating over 800 persons has been built at Braga, S. Paulo. It is called Teatro de C. J. Gomes.

By the superior court of the state of Rio de Janeiro the last municipal election at Niterói has been declared invalid.

It is stated that in Paraná very serious occurrences are expected that many persons have emigrated to the River Plate.

The American consul at Santos, Mr. J. E. Hill, is returning to the United States per the *Castilian Prince* on a six months' leave of absence.

A law journal is soon to appear in São Paulo under the title of *Fusos*. It is to be devoted to legal questions affecting the courts of that state.

Major Jerônimo Tássio França, one of the persons accused of complicity in the attempt on the life of President Prudente de Morais, has been arrested in Santa Catharina.

On the 1st of March a congressional election will be held in the 5th district of the State of Rio de Janeiro for filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Adolpho de Freitas de Burgos Peixoto de Leon.

A Havas telegram of yesterday announces the death of Lord Sackville, «brother of the prime minister Lord Salisbury.» It is curious, but perhaps the Havas agency knows best. Did an unliftable nurse change a Cecil baby to a Sackville nest?

Another floridian has committed suicide. His name was José Rubino and he committed suicide by leaping from the Chá viaducto in S. Paulo. He left a letter stating that he took this step for this jump because the government refused to give him an office.

A telegram of the 25th ult., from Porto Alegre says that Julio de Castilhos is very much pleased with the entry of the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro. Other readers of the *Jornal* were probably not so well pleased, for the entry was contradictory and unsupported by proofs.

A youth named José Rubino de Oliveira Faria committed suicide in São Paulo on the 25th ult. by throwing himself from the Chá viaducto. A letter was found in his pocket addressed to the *Nação*, in which he says that he took his life because he could get no place in any public department.

The municipal council of São Paulo, whose negligence in the administration of the municipal abattoir has called out many sharp criticisms, has lately made the matter worse by dismissing the veterinary surgeon whose reports against the sale of diseased meat furnished proofs against the council and the officers of the abattoir. It is now the turn of the people to dismiss the council.

The São Paulo state government has decided that the maximum number of immigrants to be introduced under contract into the state per month shall be 2,000 by Messrs. Fiorito & Co., and 1,000 by Sr. J. Antunes dos Santos. This ought to be stipulated as the average, as it may happen that the steamers will arrive in such a way as to exceed the maximum one month and fall far short of it the next.

On the 21st ult. a painful accident occurred at Santos. Mr. Leonard Pine-Coffin, an employee of Messrs. H. Johnston & Co., being caught in a strong current while bathing and drowned before help could be procured. His body was recovered the following day and buried in the Protestant cemetery. The unfortunate young man was only 21 years of age, and was looking forward to a trip home a few months hence.

Inasmuch as Dr. Suareselli is soon expected to arrive in São Paulo, and Dr. Domingos Freire has offered to send up one of his vice-chancellors, the victims of yellow fever in that state are in for a bad time of it. The fever is bad enough, to say the least, but when we have Suareselli's microscope and Freire's cryptococcus forced upon the wretched people at the same time, their chances of escaping death must be considered very slight.

At Pelotas some days ago there was a fight between Alípio Caçador, editor of the *Tribuna do Povo* and Col. Ilha Moreira, commander of the 3rd regiment of artillery. In view of the latter's threats the *Tribuna* on the following day suspended publication; but the editor has since received assurances from Gen. Ministro, commander of the military district, and Col. Salsuiano dos Reis, commander of the garrison, that without fear of molestation he may resume the publication of his paper.

RAILROAD NOTES

The Central railway administration is erecting on Rua Senador Pompeu a building for its electric plant.

Five new locomotives have recently arrived for the Central railway. It will be interesting to know how long it will be before they are smashed up.

It is stated that some days ago the Central railway collected 22,800 freight on half a load of beans shipped from Rio de Janeiro to S. Paulo. The beans had cost 95.

The director of the Central railway has officially complimented the station-agents on the S. Paulo branch of that road for zealously and correct performance of their duties.

The total number of laborers employed in the construction of the duplicate line of the S. Paulo railway is said to be 9,300, and not 3,000 as was stated last week. The cost of this line is estimated at 100,000,000\$, of which 40,000,000\$ is said to have been already spent.

We are informed that the failure of the local woodworking establishments to tender for certain pieces of material for the Central, was the result of an understanding. A call for tenders must have at least two proposals, and as the various establishments interested had reasons for believing that a certain firm would certainly enjoy preference, the others concluded not to bid.

We learn through private channels that the negotiations in London for the lease of the Central railway have been terminated, and that the government has no further intention of leasing the road. The information is from a good source, but we still hope that it is not strictly correct. Aside from the needs of the treasury, the lease would be of incidental benefit to the country, for official management has signally failed.

Our railways are slow to adopt devices for the good of the public. Excursion tickets are sold to those who live in the city and who want to go out of town, but none are offered to those who live outside and want to take a run into town, thus discriminating against those who take up a residence on the line, a policy which is against the interests of the railways quite as much as against the public. Those who live on a railway should at least have as many facilities offered to them as those who only go occasionally.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

By decree of the 18th ult., the state government of Minas Gerais annulled the contract made on the 21st of August, 1893, with Visconde de Guay for constructing the Espírito Santo to Minas railway. It appears from this decree that work on the two lines of this railway has been stopped ever since last August, that the contractor has paid to the sub-contractors only 1,836,317\$211, and that he still owes the m. 934,734\$199. It also appears that his other expenses have been 476,016\$901, making with the sum paid to the sub-contractors a total of 2,312,328\$112. As he had received from the state government 3,311,000\$, the unexpended balance in his possession was consequently 99,671\$888. And yet, although he had obtained in the government favors not contemplated in his contract, he not only failed to complete the sections of the two lines that, according to the contract, should have been in operation in April, 1895, but also allowed the work to be stopped on account of non-payment of the sub-contractors. In view of the foregoing, as we have said, annuls the contract. It is said, however, that Visconde de Guay contests the validity of the decree and intends to carry the question into the courts.

SHIPPING NOTES

The British cruiser *Cougar* has arrived in port, coming from the Pacific.

It is stated that the American gunboat *Wilmington* is on her way to South America.

The cruiser *Andrade*, with political prisoners on board, arrived at Pernambuco on Saturday last.

Port dues have been levied upon the American private yacht *Runkilde* at Buenos Aires, contrary to the general custom. Yacht owners will do well to make a note of this.

It is stated that the steamer *Ville de Montréal* will receive a premium of 100,000 francs for towing the *Alvaro* from the latitude of the island of Pernambuco to Noronha.

The cargo of the German steamer *Jupiter*, which went ashore at Punta Negra, off the coast of Maldonado, Uruguay, 48 miles from Montevideo, was in great part successfully removed by Lassell's salvage tugs. The cargo consisted of 1,000 sheep, 300 steers and a large quantity of produce, including 7,943 bags of meal, and the steamer was bound for Antwerp. The *Jupiter* is one of the Frigorifica steamers reported to have been sold to the government, as we at first supposed.

Extract from *Fairplay* dated 30 Dec. 1898.

In *Fairplay* of the 28th October, and 4th November, particulars were given of a serious accident to the Shaw Savill line s.s. *Tokomaru* (her tail end shaft having broken about 500 miles from Rio on her homeward voyage),

[February 1st, 1898.]

and of the excellent work done on board in fixing the broken shaft with Tompson's patent coupler, enabling the vessel to reach Rio under her own steam. She arrived in London on the 12th inst. As the shaft was running 3 in. out of truth, and the stern tube was smashed, it was not considered safe to proceed further in such a state. At first it was proposed to simply remove the propeller, and tow the steamer home, as docking was practically impossible, on account of the cargo consisting almost entirely of frozen meat. This idea was given up after the Captain had gone into the question of tipping the vessel with Mr. A. S. Williamson, the surveyor to Lloyd's Register, and the Shaw, Savill & Albion Co. Limited, had authorized their agents, Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, to make the attempt. This firm took immediate steps to carry out the instructions they had received, and towed the steamer across the Bay, anchoring her fore and aft abreast of their extensive works at Ilha de Conceição, where she was well sheltered, and had a breath of nine fathoms of water. Discharging operations were then started, the work being carried on continuously day and night, 850 tons weight (or 2000 tons measurement) of general cargo being stored in lighters, and nearly 1,100 tons of coal removed from the bunkers and placed in hulls. The after ballast tanks were then emptied, and the forward ones filled, and part of the coal bagged and stored in the fore peak, on the fore deck, etc., the result being that the draft was reduced from 22 ft. to 8 ft. 6 in. aft. During this time all that was possible was being done in the engineering department to have everything in readiness, and when tipping operations were successfully accomplished, a temporary stern bush with gland was fitted, the spare shaft fitted, and the broken bearings, etc., in the tunnel were renewed. The vessel was then brought back to her original trim, the whole operations having occupied 34 days, which was a very good record for Rio, and an excellent achievement on the part of Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co. Limited, specially considering that the work had all to be done afresh. The captain, engineers and officers are entitled to every credit for the energetic manner in which they helped the work along. The delay in Rio did not affect the frozen cargo in the slightest.

LOCAL NOTES

A São Paulo paper asserts that the *República* will shortly resume publication in this city.

It is stated that a committee under the presidency of Gen. Vasconcelos will be appointed for reporting on the Krupp artillery.

A Lima telegram of the 30th ult. says that the Brazilian chargé in Ecuador, Sr. Ferreira da Abreu, has gone crazy. He imagines that he is to be the victim of some attack.

A report is circulating in the American press that an apparatus has been made by Sr. Bortenex, of this city, for taking photographs under water. Has any one heard of the discovery down this way?

Floating near the cruiser *Príncipe de Março*, the corpse of the suicide Visconde da S. Fins was found by the officer of the watch of that vessel on last Friday morning. It was interred on the same day.

On Saturday the ten persons accused of the murder of C. Gentil de Castro were indicted by Judge Belarmino da Gama. Three of them were also indicted for attempting to kill Visconde do Ouro Preto.

A Rome telegram says that Marquis Ruidi is promising a law for the protection of emigrants. Let us hope it will also acknowledge responsibility for the criminals who are leaving Italy for better pastures.

A Rome telegram of the 30th ult. says an inquiry has been made in the chamber of deputies in regard to the poisoning of emigrants to Brazil on the steamer *Agordal*. The explanation is that the poisoning was caused by defective kitchen utensils.

The supreme court has at last confirmed the sentence passed upon José Pinto de Almeida some years ago for the crime of murder committed in Campinas. It has been up before the courts so many times that the public will be glad to see it settled for good.

After much serious thought the military commission presided over by General Pires Ferreira, who is also a senator and therefore charged with the duty of reducing expenses, has finally adopted a scheme for new army uniforms. Under existing circumstances, this change might be postponed.

The proprietor of building No. 56 Rua Haddock Lobo, which has been vacant for some time, was astonished to learn a few days ago that some unknown person or persons had stored a large quantity of ammunition in the house. The military and police authorities were informed and the matter is undergoing investigation.

We learn that the new American minister to this country, Charles Page Bryan, Esq., is a comparatively young man, being about 42 years of age. He belongs to a prominent Chicago family, his father having been one of the officials in charge of the Chicago Exposition. He is a man of liberal education, has traveled much, and has had considerable experience in public affairs. Like many other public men, he has also been a journalist.

The daily mortality reports are now showing one or two deaths a day from yellow fever. In view of the intensely hot weather of the last fortnight this is not at all surprising. The fever is of a mild character and does not promise to develop an epidemic type. It will not amuse, however, for the public to take the usual precautions of avoiding excess or exposure to all sources of infection.

It is stated that the municipal government of this city has employees 45 years of age who are credited with 40 years' service and are consequently entitled to retirement with pensions exceeding their present salaries. There are also said to be employees 14 years old, who in addition to their salaries are receiving double pay as soldiers of so-called patriotic battalions and who, when they reach the age of 21, will be credited with 11 years' municipal service and three year's campaign service.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of Sunday is informed that the seven existing military schools will be reduced to three which, it is said, will yield an economy of a thousand crowns. This information in great part was published two or three months ago, when the bill authorizing these changes passed congress. If now no further economy could be effected by reducing the three remaining schools to one, and the number of students to 250, then it would be just the economy we would like to see.

There was a fight on Rua da Misericórdia on Sunday evening between some policemen and national guards. The affair was caused by the arrest of a drunk and disorderly, who was a friend of a national guard. The latter assaulted the policeman, assisted by other guards, and gave him a beating. Three more policemen came up and were driven back. The guards then prepared to assault the police station, when an officer arrived on the scene. Let us hope that their punishment will be serious enough to make them understand the danger of interfering with police officials.

It is said that an attempt was made on Saturday to land meat in this city, coming from the Martini abattoir on the other side of the bay, and that the municipal officials prevented it. It is a disgrace to this city that free competition should be restricted in this manner. We are in the hands of monopolies on every side, and the city government uses force to protect them. If the Martini abattoir can supply good beef, why should it not do so? It is nearer than Santa Cruz, and the beef ought to be in better condition. But we are living under a republic, which guarantees us all the liberties—but really gives us none!

BIRTH.

At São Paulo on the 25th inst. the wife of T. B. Mairé, London and Brazilian Bank Ltd., of a son, still-born.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

U. S. Consular Reports; for December, 1897. Contains special reports relating to Chile and Venezuela, the balance of the number being devoted to Europe and the East.

Beginning on the 1st ult. the United States government issues *Advance Sheets* of the Consular Reports daily. The Reports will be issued in monthly numbers as before.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The attendance at the English Church on the 24th ult. being insufficient to decide the highly important question of church repairs, an adjourned meeting has been called for the 3rd inst. The roof of the church edifice has become insecure, and repairs are absolutely necessary. An important question has arisen whether the congregation shall improve this opportunity to give the edifice a higher roof, more suitable to its character, and a new gable, the latter being made necessary by a change in the pitch of the roof.

We have seen two of the plans presented, and either one of them will give the congregation an edifice much more suitable for divine worship. Personally we would prefer the plan which gives a single span open roof (the other providing for two rows of supporting columns), and the plainer facade, as they would better harmonize with the size and surroundings of the edifice, besides being less expensive.

The ways and means, however, will probably claim the most attention, for the congregation is not large and the times are difficult. The treasurer has a small part of the money required for improvements, and the balance must be provided for at once. We are inclined to think that the congregation will be able to provide ample security for a sum to cover any balance remaining after the subscriptions are in, and we may therefore look upon the improvement as a certainty.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

An adjourned meeting was held 27th January, at which were present, Messrs. Pullen, Nichols, Hampshire, Maudle, Vaudé, E. Hume, Jor, Fraser, Hall, Miller, Murry, Whalley, Stacey, H. Pullen, Williamson, Okell, Mackenzie, Prior, E. Hume, Thibborth, Mr. Stacey in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and passed, the chairman opened the proceedings. Mr. Hall entered into explanations, re letter in November number of *Church Echo* and was answered by Mr. Voule

and Mr. Hampshire. Mr. Miller then proposed and Mr. H. Pullen seconded the following motion:

That the subscribers of the B. S. L. much regret the appearance of this anonymous letter in the *Church Echo*, and they beg to put on record their high appreciation of the efficient manner in which the Library has been administered by the retiring committee during the past year, and also place on record their entire confidence in the new committee.

Mr. Mackenzie proposed an amendment amending all reference to the *Church Echo* episode. This was seconded by Mr. Voule and carried unanimously. Mr. Miller's motion in its intended form was then put to the vote and carried without dissent.

The chairman then renewed his proposal that the retiring committee be re-elected, but this being opposed by those present of the old committee, Mr. Nichols proposed and Mr. Hampshire seconded motion for a new election. This was carried and the chairman after ballot declared elected: Mr. Pullen with 15 votes, Mr. Hampshire with 15 votes, Mr. Voule with 14 votes, Mr. Maudle with 13 votes, Mr. Nichols with 13 votes, Mr. Hall with 8 votes, and Mr. Crayshaw with 7 votes.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BUSINESS NOTES

—There are reported to be many laborers out of work at Pará.

—The United States consulate has been removed to No. 99 Rua da Março.

—The new building of the Banco Nacional constructed by the architect Januzzi was delivered to the board of directors on last Friday.

—The government has exempted from the payment of duty 96,000 bottles to be imported for the Lantau and Cambaúma mineral waters.

—It is stated that the government intends calling for tenders in Europe for coming nickel in 100 and 200 reis pieces to the amount of 20,000,000. Why?

—The ex-treasurer of the Central railway has again been placed under arrest. It seems very difficult to punish a man whose defalcations cover large sums.

—A telegram of the 25th inst. from Bahia says that merchants of that city have protested against the manner in which the tobacco tax regulations have been executed.

—A bank is suing the government for 5,500 liras or doim which, imported at Santos in 1895, were not found in the custom-house when the consigne sought to withdraw them.

—A recent issue of the *Diário Popular* complains of the high prices of articles of prime necessity in São Paulo, where, it says, the wages of the working classes are insufficient to meet expenses.

—The custom-house estimates at 110,265,570 the value of the direct foreign imports at Santos in 1897. The value of the imports received from other ports of Brazil in the same year is estimated at 30,281,953,512.

—On Saturday there was a meeting of importers for the purpose of taking action in regard to the improper classification of merchandise by certain custom-house officials who misinterpreted the provisions of the new tariff.

—When the postoffice finds it necessary to open parcels addressed to us, containing electrotypies, we should be glad to have some used in repacking in order to avoid injury. A little consideration for the public will do no harm.

—It was reported in Sunday morning's papers that the new edifice on Rua da Alfândega constructed for the Banco Nacional, had been sold to the London and River Plate Bank for the premises now occupied by the latter and £7,000.

—On account of the increase in freight rates on the Central railway and the heavy tax of 61 reis per kilo collected on sole leather by the state government of Minas Gerais, the tannery in this state are reducing their production and dissipating part of their operations. A tan-yard at Barreiro has reduced the number of its operatives from 18 to 5.

—From the Rio Doce bar there was shipped last year the following merchandise:—20,026 bags of coffee, paying duties to the amount of 53,475,20; 1,403 dozen bags of rosewood, paying duties to the amount of 8,874,590; 510 kilos of cacao, paying duties to the amount of 60,240; 5 dozen barrels, paying duties to the amount of 45,000; 712 kilos of tobacco.

—The government has refused to pay the premium of 100,000 francs each claimed by four steamship companies for bringing to the country in 1896 more than 100,000 immigrants. The government alleges that the premium was intended for steamships bringing 50,000,000 immigrants and that moreover the favor was repealed by Art. 6, § 3, of Law No. 360, of Dec. 30, 1895.

—After the lapse of a month the Botanical Garden tramway directors have succeeded in settling with the nine insurance companies which had issued policies on the company's electric power house. It was an unnecessary long time, but we must be thankful that it was done even in a month. Now let the police be withdrawn, so that the company can repair damages and resume work.

—Our local readers will be interested to know that Mr. John A. Finlay, of No. 75 Rue Théophile-Ottoni, who is agent here for Messrs. Sutton & Sons, of Reuil, has received a large assortment of flower and vegetable seeds of the choicer varieties, all specially packed for preservation in this climate. The prices are the same as those in Sutton's catalogue, plus a small percentage to defray local expenses. As the stock is limited, our readers will do well to apply soon, in order to obtain a full selection.

—The widely-known firm of Morton, Rose & Co. was dissolved on December 31st last, Mr. C. D. Rose retiring from the business, which in future will be carried on by the remaining partners, Messrs. Levi P. Morton, Richard J. Cross, George T. Bliss, W. A. Grinnell, in New York, and Messrs. Ernest Chaplin and George Grinnell-Milne in London, under the style of Morton, Chaplin & Co. Grinnell Milne, who has been associated with the firm for many years past, takes the place vacated by Mr. Rose.

—The following is a statement of the receipts of carne secca (dried beef) at Paranáhu:

	1896.	1897.
From Rio Grande		
do Sul	512,500 arrobas	545,600 arrobas
do River		
Plate	1,251,800	870,000
Total.....	1,867,300	1,415,600

The extreme prices for the Rio Grande article were 35 and 135 reis per arroba in 1896 and 55 and 155 in 1897, and for the River Plate article 75 reis and 150 reis in 1896 and 88 reis and 175 reis in 1897.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—We suggest that the government shall have its bonds printed hereafter on ruled paper, so that, if the depreciation continues, they may be converted into *onfetti*.

—The minister of industry has ordered the payment of 150,367,841 to the União Sarcaria e Ytumã railway company on account of guaranteed interest for the second half of 1897.

—The *Journal do Brasil* of yesterday morning says that at a meeting of the cabinet afternoon would be resolved various important questions such as the payment of the external debt and the fall in exchange.

—The redemption of the bonds recently issued by the state government of Paraná is guaranteed by the export duty on mate, from whose product the sum of 20,000\$ will be received monthly for this purpose.

—The following statement shows the estimated product of export duties in the state of Bahia and the amount actually collected for the years 1896 and 1897:

	1896.	1897.
Estimate	6,692,458\$919	6,692,458\$919
Collected.....	5,154,176\$716	7,565,105\$004

—At the end of last year the floating debt of the municipal government of this city was, in round numbers, as follows:

Salaries	1,800,000\$
Wages	800,000\$
Interest on funded debt	400,000\$
Sundry accounts.....	700,000\$
Total.....	3,700,000\$

The expenditure for the present year is estimated in the municipal budget at 15,867,275\$5, but as the budget fails to provide for many necessary expenses, it is thought that the actual expenditure will considerably exceed the estimate. The revenue, estimated in the budget at 17,056,436\$, will not, if it be fully realized, really exceed 12,000,000\$. It is supposed, then, that at the end of this year the deficit will amount to about 8,000,000\$.

—The following comparative statement of customs receipts for 1896 and 1897 has been made public:

	1896.	1897.
Import duties....	246,039,205\$	222,979,350\$
Port dues.....	63,411\$	516,000\$
Surtaxes.....	15,458,173\$	295,600\$
Export duties....	168,962\$	193,915\$
Interior.....	3,458,302\$	8,929,135\$
Consumption....	217,421\$	791,420\$
Extraordinary... ..	1,622,611\$	1,902,573\$
Deposits.....	267,626,208\$	235,635,688\$
	11,369,555\$	8,383,956\$
		278,997,761\$
		244,022,804\$

Lavanda	Plymouth	22 Dec.
Louis	Hamburg	—
Lorraine (sir)	Port	—
Mariport	Oporto	—
Marjory Glen	Bangkok	18 Sept.
Mosovita	Pensacola	7 Dec.
Mubarak	Baltimore	—
New City	Cardiff	3 Dec.
Norway	Portland	4 Dec.
Pioneer	Hamburg	6 Dec.
Priscilla	Baltimore	—
Prince Albert	Cardiff	—
Puchie (sir)	Pensacola	29 Nov.
Rober S. Reward	Pensacola	20 Dec.
Robertson	Peñiscola	—
Rio de Janeiro	Savannah	2 Sept.
Rose Tunes	Baltimore	—
Syra	Ruteng	4 Jan.
Severa (sir)	Pensacola	20 Nov.
Sibyl	Oporto	—
Thomas Hillard	Oporto	—
Vega	Portuguese	—
Violante	Ship Island	—
Vivace	Marselles	—
Zelma	—	—
Z. King	—	—
Zofro	—	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
Jan. 24	Thames Br.	Southampton* 17 ds.	Royal Mail
24	Eustache Br.	Cardiff* 29 ds.	Large Liners.
24	Mathis Gr.	Gibraltar 32 ds.	General Liner.
24	Edmund Br.	Catania 24 ds.	Central Railway
26	Wordsworth Big.	New York* 21 ds.	Nortou, Megaw & Co.
26	Nile Br.	River Plate 3 ds.	Royal Mail.
26	Manitoba Br.	do 5 ds.	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
27	Hebdomas Ger.	Liverpool 29 ds.	Wright Sons & Co.
27	Hebdomas Ger.	Cardiff* 35 ds.	do
27	Martikow Br.	Sunderlands* 34 ds.	Ed. Johnson & Co.
27	Martikow Br.	Hamburg	do
27	Hebdomas Ger.	do 4 ds.	Hermann Stitz & Co.
27	Hebdomas Ger.	Bremen* 30 ds.	C. Cresta & Co.
28	Colombia Ital.	Genoa* 21 ds.	Lage Liners.
28	Edmund Br.	Newport* 25 ds.	Wright Sons & Co.
28	Gothic Br.	Wells 22 ds.	Santos 16 ds.
29	Lucifer Ares Ger.	Havre* 32 ds.	Chargement Réunis.
29	V. de Montevideo Fr.	Cardiff* 29 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
29	Baron Elbink Br.	do 24 ds.	Lage Liners.
29	Vala Br.	Baltimore 20 ds.	Torpedos.
29	Imperial Prince Br.	New York 22 ds.	Ducie, Davison & Co.
29	Malting Port.	Leixões* 16 ds.	V. W. Guimaraes & Co.
30	Brasil Fr.	Bordeaux* 10 ds.	Messageries Maritimes
30	Rio de Janeiro Ital	Gentoo* 18 ds.	La Velace,

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Jan. 24	Iberia Fr.	Marselles*	Sundries.
24	Yedra Br.	Brunswick	Ballast.
24	Corinicus Br.	River Plate.	Sundries.
25	Thames Br.	New York	Coffee.
25	Hebdomas Ger.	Montevideo.	Ballast.
25	Tellus Nor.	Rio Grande.	do
25	Norge Nor.	Buenos Aires.	do
25	Quindal Br.	Santos.	Stowaways.
26	J. W. Taylor, Brit.	do	do
26	Hebdomas Austr.	do	do
27	Porto Alegre Gr.	River Plate.	do
27	Hebdomas Ger.	Varna	do
28	Hebdomas Br.	London*	Sundries.
28	Gothic Br.	Hamburg*	Coffee.
29	Lucifer Ares Ger.	New York	Ballast.
29	Carling Br.	Buenos Aires.	do
29	Hebdomas Br.	do	Sundries.
30	Antwerp City Br.	Columbo Ital.	Santos.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --January 31st

Circulation		Public Funds		
262,133,988\$		Stock 5% currency (silver)		\$1,000-- 850\$000
102,400,000		Bonds of 1895		702,000-- 701,000
124,655,000		Stock 4% (gold), converted		1,007,000-- 1,015,000
11,782,000		Gold Loan, 1868, 6 1/2%		
24,327,000		Do do 1879, 4 1/2%		
18,326,000		10% do 1879, 4 1/2%		
17,830,000		State do Bearer Bonds		
10,030,000		" of Minas Geraes, 5%		
10,000,000		" do 5%		
10,000,000		" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%		
4,000,000		Imprestimo Municipal		150,000-- 152,000
Capital		Banks		
20,000,000\$		Commercial	\$100	\$100-- 205\$000
20,000,000		do 2nd series	200	800-- 800\$000
24,000,000		Conselho	300	5,200-- 81,500
10,000,000		Credito Movel	400	4,000-- 7,500
20,000,000		Lavoura e Comercio	500	2,000-- 3,000-- 100,000
10,000,000		do 2nd series	100	3,000-- 3,000-- 70,000
10,000,000		National Banknote	500	6,000-- 6,000-- 42,300
11,012,000		Republique do Brasil	700	2,000-- 2,000-- 141,500
20,000,000		Rural e Hypotecario	200	4,000-- 4,000-- 235,000
42,000,000		do 2nd series	100	4,000-- 4,000-- 110,000
Capital		Railways		
5,600,000\$		Caravellos a Aymeres	180\$	
110,000,000		Leopoldina	200	
16,000,000		Muzambinho	100	75\$00-- 8000
62,000,000		Oeste de Minas	200	
24,000,000		do 2nd series	75	
70,000,000		S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	
42,000,000		União Sorocabana-Itamá	200	50,000-- 60,000
		do 2nd series	90	
		Viação Ferrea Sapezinha	200	4,500--
Capital		Fazendas		
14,000,000\$		Flamejais	\$100	
12,000,000		do 2nd series	200	
Capital		Mills		
10,000,000\$		Alliance	200\$	Sept. 95
6,000,000		Brazil Industrial	200	10,000-- Aug. 95
6,000,000		Cartoes	200	10,000-- July 95
500,000		Confiança Industrial	200	10,000-- Aug. 95
1,000,000		Dr. Isidoro	200	30,000-- Jan. 95
1,000,000		Industria Mineira	200	10,000-- Feb. 95
1,000,000		Manufactura Fluminense	200	8,000-- Mar. 95
1,000,000		Petropolitana	200	8,000-- Apr. 95
300,000		S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	—
300,000		Santa Lúcia	200	—

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

January 30th, 1898.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSUMERS
American				
ing. E. P. Petherew...	834	Dec.	31 Portland...	P. L. Ferrez
ing. G. P. Phillips...	621	Jan.	12 Baltimore...	Keppler, Megaw & Co.
ing. Grace Lywood...	591	Jan.	12 Baltimore...	John Moore & Co.
ing. Grace Lywood...	560	Jan.	21 New York...	Ferreira, M. & Gueirin
Austrian				
ing. Anna...	568	Dec.	22 Marselles...	A. Avquier & Co.
British				
bk Wildwood...	1488	Dec.	1 Pequena...	Empreza Industrial
sp. P. Windt...	7255	Jan.	23 Leipzig...	Gold Company
bk Arany...	121	Jan.	4 Philadelphia...	do
bk Atrey...	113	Jan.	6 Glasgow...	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Chindiv...	1053	Jan.	6 Rangoon...	John Moore & Co.
bk Lauritsen...	2133	Jan.	7 Rangoon...	North, Megaw & Co.
bk Gledhill...	1059	Jan.	8 Rangoon...	North, Megaw & Co.
bk Glendinning...	1054	Jan.	10 Rangoon...	Stoltz & Co.
bk Hormann...	1054	Jan.	10 Rangoon...	John Moore & Co.
bk Huldt...	1050	Jan.	11 Rangoon...	John Moore & Co.
bk Margrett Mitchell...	1049	Jan.	12 New York... Xmas...	do
bk Antenn...	843	Jan.	12 New York... Xmas...	Europea Industrial
sp. Boniface...	1824	Jan.	29 Rangoon...	H. Stoltz & Co.
German				
bk Mirella...	683	Dec.	14 Hamburg...	H. Stoltz & Co.
ing. Wilhelmine...	247	Jan.	14 Hamburg...	C. Hecksche & Co.
Norwegian				
sp. Parthena...	1356	Dec.	1 Pequena...	To order
do	772		1 Pequena...	H. Stoltz & Co.
do	1251	Jan.	5 Philadelphia...	Wilson Sons & Co.
do	417	Jan.	8 Wisby...	Walter Block & Co.
bk Prince Louis...	1058	Jan.	8 Wisby...	do
bk Prince Amadeo...	1821	Jan.	12 Cardiff...	U. S. Coal Co.
bk Prince Victor...	1015	Jan.	13 Leith...	U. S. Coal Co.
bk Alida...	859	Jan.	26 Rangoon...	H. Stoltz & Co.
Portuguese				
bk Consil...	1654	Nov.	9 Hull...	Macello Junior & Co.
bk Judi...	360	Jan.	4 Oporto...	Macello Junior & Co.
bk Venturosa...	460	Jan.	6 Oporto...	J. A. G. Santos & Co.
Swedish				
bk Zalma...	318	Dec.	28 Wisby...	Empreza Industrial

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RIO DE JANEIRO.FRANCISKANER BRÄU
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3. RUA DA QUITANDA. 3

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115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

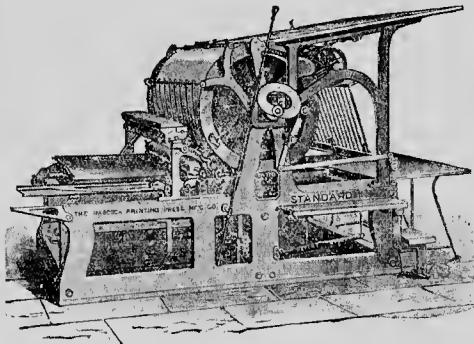
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For sea sickness, nausées in pregnancy, impovertishment of blood, weakness of the legs, and convalescence after long and severe illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be easily taken to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

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